

State of Maine
JUDICIAL BRANCH

A GUIDE TO
SMALL CLAIMS
PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
MAINE DISTRICT
COURT

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE:

- ✓ **READ IT ALL!**
- ✓ **Read it all again.**
- ✓ **Highlight the sections that particularly pertain to your case.**
- ✓ **Check your preparation to be sure you have followed the instructions.**

**Find links to forms, statutes, rules,
and a copy of this guide at the
Maine Judicial Branch website:
[http:// www.courts.state.me.us](http://www.courts.state.me.us)**

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NOTE: do NOT send your claim to the above address. See page 5 for instructions and page 16 for the addresses of the District Courts of Maine.

A Guide to Small Claims Proceedings in the Maine District Court

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GENERAL INFORMATION

If you are filing a small claims complaint or being sued, you should read all of this booklet. The term “plaintiff” refers to the person who files the case, and the term “defendant” refers to the person being sued. While this booklet is directed primarily to the plaintiff (referred to as “you” in this booklet), the information is important to both parties.

The purpose of the small claims law is to provide a simple, speedy, and informal court procedure. A small claims proceeding is held in the District Court. Formal rules of evidence are not applied at a small claims hearing. There are no juries in District Court. The plaintiff in a small claims proceeding gives up his/her right to a jury trial. If the plaintiff wins the small claims case in the District Court, the defendant is entitled to appeal and have a jury trial in the Superior Court in those types of cases for which a jury trial is usually available.

The small claims law is found in Maine Revised Statutes, Title 14, (sections 7481-7487) You can search the statutes on the web at <http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/search.asp>. In addition, the Supreme Judicial Court has established rules of procedure which are contained in the most recent edition of the Maine Rules of Court. Books are available in any county law library and in most public libraries in the state. There is a link to the Small Claims rules at http://www.courts.state.me.us/court_info/rules/rules.html.

Clerks in the District Court cannot give legal advice. However, they may be able to answer some questions about the procedure in a small claims case.

It is important for the parties in a small claims case to notify the District Court clerk’s office, **in writing, if there is a change of address** while the case is pending in court, because the clerk will mail the notice of the hearing date to the address listed on the small claims complaint. If you do not tell the clerk your new address, you may not receive the notice of the trial date. If you do not appear at the hearing, an order may be entered in favor of the other party.

Example of Address Change Memo:

DATE 3/2/08

TO: Clerk of Court

Maine District Court, Courtown, ME 04000

FROM: Jane Doe, Plaintiff

DOCKET#: SC-2008 - 1234

I am the plaintiff in the above named Small Claims case. My

address as of this date is: 123 New Street, Differentown, ME 04000

cc: Joseph Smith, d/b/a Joe's Used Cars, defendant

WHEN TO USE THE SMALL CLAIMS COURT PROCESS

A dispute involving a debt or damages of not more than \$4,500 may be heard in a small claims proceeding. If you file a claim for more than \$4,500, the judge may dismiss your case. Also, if the judge determines that your claim is actually for more than \$4,500, but you have reduced it to \$4,500 in an attempt to bring your claim within the small claims limit, the judge may dismiss your case. The \$4,500 limit on a small claim does not include interest or the costs of the suit, such as the filing fee or additional costs of notifying the defendant. If you win the case, you may be awarded costs in addition to the amount for which you sued.

A small claim can be brought to collect a debt or damage, to have goods returned, to have an illegal contract cancelled, to have defective goods repaired, or to have money refunded. A small claim may not be filed for any claim involving the title to real estate. Additionally, a small claim may not be filed against a municipality for any tort claim.

COST OF FILING A SUIT

The fee to file a small claim is \$50. Checks or money orders for the **\$50 filing fee should be made payable to "Maine District Court."**

An essential part of a small claims case is notifying the defendant about the case. This is referred to as "service" on the defendant. **There is an additional charge if you ask the clerk's office to arrange for service.** You will be charged an additional \$15 per defendant, plus any applicable sheriff's fees. The clerk can arrange for service only within the State of Maine.

(See page six (6), *Arranging for Service*, for instructions about completing this task yourself.)

The court can order the defendant to pay you for the filing fee, postage fee, service fee and other costs if you win the case.

If you cannot afford the cost of bringing a small claims case, you can apply to the court for permission to file the case without paying the fees. The clerk will provide an application form that will require some basic financial background. If you are found by the judge to be unable to afford the fees, you will be permitted to file suit without payment.

No fee is charged to a defendant. However, if a defendant wants to file a small claims action against a plaintiff, then the defendant must pay the filing fee and any service fees for the new case.

REPRESENTATION

Any person over 18 years of age can bring a small claims case. If the person is under 18, a parent or legal guardian may bring a case on behalf of the minor. The defendant must also be age 18 or over. If the person being sued is under 18, the person must be represented by a parent or legal guardian.

The plaintiff or defendant in a small claims proceeding may be represented by an attorney or may proceed without an attorney. A corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or governmental entity may be represented by an officer or employee even though the employee is not an attorney. A spouse may not represent his or her spouse.

CLAIMS BY DEFENDANT AGAINST PLAINTIFF

Counterclaims (a request by a defendant for compensation from a plaintiff as part of a single case filing) are **not** allowed in a small claims case. If the defendant believes he or she has a claim of his or her own against a plaintiff, then the defendant must file a separate small claims case against the plaintiff. The defendant should ask the clerk to schedule both cases for the same hearing date.

WHERE TO FILE THE CASE

You can file a small claim in the division (i.e., local court) of the District Court: (1) where the basis for the lawsuit arose (e.g., the location of an accident); (2) where the defendant resides; (3) where the defendant has a place of business; or (4), if the defendant is a business entity, where the registered agent of the business resides. (*See page 16 for a list of Maine District Court locations.*) The Bureau of Corporations in the Office of the Secretary of State in Augusta at (207) 624-7752, or on the web at www.maine.gov can provide information about the name and address of the registered agent of a corporation.

If the case is filed in the wrong court, either the plaintiff or defendant may ask to have the case transferred to the correct court. If the case is brought in the wrong court and the parties do not agree to transfer it to the proper court, the court may dismiss the case.

HOW TO BEGIN

In order to file your case with the courts, you must complete a Small Claims *Statement of Claim*. This form is available at any District Court clerk's office or you may download the form from the Maine Judicial Branch website at http://www.courts.state.me.us/court_info/forms.. The clerk may be able to direct you to resources that can assist you in completing the form, but **the clerk cannot provide any legal advice.**

You should complete the *Statement of Claim* form by providing:

- the exact name and address of the defendant. If you are filing against a business, you need to know if the business is incorporated or a partnership. To determine this, call the Secretary of State, Bureau of Corporations in Augusta at (207) 624-7752, or access a link on the web at www.maine.gov. If it is a corporation, you will need to list the correct corporate name as well as the name and address of the corporate clerk. If the business is not incorporated, you need to file against the owner "doing business as" (d/b/a), then list the name of the business.
- a brief statement of the claim (that is, the nature of the dispute – what caused the dispute, when the dispute occurred, etc.) including the relevant dates;

- the relief that is sought (that is, the amount of money that is owed by the defendant or whatever action you are requesting from the defendant);
- if there is a bill, contract, receipt, or other written record relating to the dispute, a copy may be attached to the statement of claim form.

After you have completed the Statement of Claim, make two photocopies of the Statement and any attachments, one to “serve” on the defendant and one for your records.

ARRANGING FOR SERVICE

An essential part of a small claims case is notifying the defendant about the case. This is referred to as “service” on the defendant. If the defendant is an individual, you should try to serve that person. If the named defendant is a corporation, you should try to serve an officer, director, general agent, or attorney authorized to receive or accept service. The return of service must indicate the capacity of the person served.

If you are making service on the defendant without assistance from the clerk, there are three methods that can be used:

(1) **First Class Mail:** To use this method, you must obtain the *Notice of Service of Statement of Claim* and *Notice of Service/Acknowledgment* forms from the court, or from the Maine Judicial Branch website at www.courts.me.us/court_info/forms. Send a photocopy of the *Statement of Claim* (and attachments), TWO *Notice of Service/Acknowledgment* forms and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the defendant(s). When it is received, the defendant (hopefully) will sign one of the *Acknowledgment* Forms and send it back to you. This method of service does not work well in many cases. **If you do not receive the acknowledgment form within 20 days** after the day you mailed the *Statement of Claim* to the defendant, it means that service has failed and you must try another type of service.

(2) **Certified Mail:** Send the photocopy of the *Statement of Claim* (and attachments) to the defendant by CERTIFIED MAIL, RESTRICTED DELIVERY, and return receipt requested. When the defendant signs for it, the post office will return the green certified mail card to you, indicating the date that the defendant signed for delivery. If the defendant does

not sign, the post office will hold the envelope for about three weeks, and then return it to you marked “unclaimed.” If this happens, you will need to arrange for service by a sheriff.

(3) **Service by Sheriff.** Make an additional copy (front and back) of the *Statement of Claim* form. You will need to give TWO copies (your original plus one copy) of the *Statement of Claim* (with Return of Service notice printed on the back) to the sheriff’s department. If the defendant’s physical residence differs from the mailing address, you will need to include a note to the sheriff stating where they can locate the defendant. Once the *Statement of Claim* is served on the defendant, the sheriff’s department will send you the original, with the *Return of Service* completed on the back. You must give the original to the Clerk of Courts. The sheriff will not do that for you.

The sheriff’s department will tell you their fee for service which varies from county to county. Some departments require payment in advance. Contact the sheriff for the county where the defendant resides (*see list on the inside back cover*) for the address and phone number of each sheriff’s department in Maine.

If you request that the clerk arrange for service, a fee of \$15 per defendant must be paid. Also, you must complete and sign an affidavit stating that you have not filed and do not intend to file more than three small claims cases within a month. (A clerk cannot arrange for service for a plaintiff who intends to file more than three cases.) If the clerk is unable to notify the defendant of the lawsuit by mail, then the clerk will arrange for service by the sheriff’s office. You must pay the sheriff’s fees for service before the documents are delivered to the defendant. Ask the Clerk how long it takes for service to be arranged.

FILING THE CASE

Within 20 days after service has been completed, send to the appropriate District Court (*see page 16 for addresses*):

- the original *Statement of Claim*;
- evidence that service was made (an *Acknowledgment* form or the original certified mail green card signed by the defendant, or the *Return of Service* form signed by the sheriff);

- a check for \$50, payable to the Maine District Court;
- copies of receipts for costs showing how much you paid for service.

THE HEARING DATE

After the return of service has been filed with the clerk, the clerk will notify both you and defendant by mail of the hearing date, using the address on the complaint. It is the responsibility of each party to inform the clerk's office of any changes

CONTINUANCES – How to Postpone the Court Date

If the hearing has been scheduled for a time when you or an important witness absolutely cannot attend, you should file a written request for continuance as soon as possible and send a copy of the request to the other party. Write on the form that you have sent a copy to the other party. A continuance can only be granted by a judge. You should file a written request in court at least 7 days before the hearing date. The court might not grant the continuance if the other side objects. You may want to check with the other side, and if they consent, include that in your request. While continuances are not favored, they may be granted for legitimate reasons, as determined by the judge.

Example of *Request for Continuance*:

DATE 3/01/08
 TO: Clerk of Court
 Maine District Court, Courtown, ME 04000
 FROM: Jane Doe, Plaintiff
 DOCKET#: SC-2008 - 1234

I am the plaintiff in the above named Small Claims case, and yesterday received notice that the hearing date for my case has been set by the Court for April 15, 2008. The key witness in my case will be not be returning from Florida until April 20, 2008. I request continuance of the case until after April 20, 2008.

cc: Joe Smith, d/b/a Joe's Used Cars, defendant

If you receive a copy of *Request for Continuance* from the opposing party in your case, you should file your response to the request with the court and send a copy to the other party.

Example of *Response to Request for Continuance*:

DATE: 3/12/08

TO: Clerk of Court
Maine District Court, Courtown, ME 04000

FROM: Joe Smith, Defendant

DOCKET#: SC-2008 - 1234

I have received Jane Doe's request for a continuance and have no objection to postponing the court date.

cc: Jane Doe, Plaintiff

PREPARING FOR THE HEARING

To prepare for the hearing, collect all papers, photographs, receipts, estimates, cancelled checks, advertisements, or other documents that concern the case.

Write down the facts of the case in the order that they occurred. This will help **organize the facts to make a clear presentation to the judge.**

Witnesses should be asked to attend the hearing. If the witness can't come to the hearing, the testimony of the witness can be presented in writing. It should be in the form of a sworn statement known as an affidavit. However, written testimony is usually not as persuasive as testimony in person, and the judge may exclude the written testimony.

A witness who is not willing to give testimony voluntarily can be "subpoenaed;" that is, be required to come to court. The clerk's office has subpoena forms. The party who subpoenas the witness must pay the witness fee, which is determined by statute. (As of this printing, the witness fee is \$10 plus mileage.)

All small claims sessions are open to the public, so you may want to attend a session before your own hearing date. This will familiarize you with the courtroom and the procedure. The clerk of court can tell you when small claims cases are scheduled.

OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENT

If the case is settled before the hearing date, you should notify the clerk, in writing, immediately so that the hearing can be canceled and the case can be dismissed.

Example of Out-Of-Court Settlement Notice

DATE 3/29/08
TO: Clerk of Court
 Maine District Court, Courtown, ME 04000
FROM: Jane Doe, Plaintiff
DOCKET#: SC-2008 - 1234

On 3/28/08, I agreed to settle my case with Joseph Smith, d/b/a Joe's Used Car's. I have returned the 1995 VW Jetta to Mr. Smith and he has refunded my original payment of \$3,500. I am satisfied with this settlement and have no further claim against Mr. Smith. The hearing that was scheduled to be held on April 22, 2008 may be canceled and the case dismissed.

cc: Joseph Smith, d/b/a Joe's Used Cars, defendant

RECORDING THE HEARING: Plan Ahead

Both you and the defendant have a right to have the hearing electronically recorded. If you think you may want to appeal the judge's decision in the event that it is not in your favor, you will need a record of the hearing. Notify the clerk of court in advance of the hearing date if you want the hearing recorded. Give the clerk as much notice as possible and definitely no less than 24 hours. This assures that the equipment and personnel necessary to make a recording will be available at the time of your hearing.

GOING TO COURT

Be certain to arrive on time. It is advisable to arrive at the courthouse early in order to find the proper courtroom and locate any witnesses you may have asked to appear. It is likely that other small claims cases have been scheduled for the same session, which may last all morning or all afternoon. You and your witnesses should plan to be available for the duration of the session.

At the beginning of the court session, all the names on the small claims list for that day will be read by the judge to determine which cases are ready to be heard. If you do not appear, the case will be dismissed. If the defendant fails to appear, the judge may enter a default judgment, which is a judgment against a defendant who has not appeared. Before granting a default judgment, the judge may ask you to present some evidence in support of the claim.

In some courts, hearings will take place on the same day that the small claims list is called and mediation is held. In other courts, hearings may be scheduled for another day after the mediation.

MEDIATION

At the hearing, the judge may require the parties to meet with a mediator to attempt to settle the dispute. Mediation is an informal way to settle a dispute with the help of a neutral third person. Trained individuals from the Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Service serve as mediators.

Mediation allows you to make choices about what you feel is in your best interest. It is a way of helping people reach settlement. You and the other party make the decisions in mediation. You are under no obligation to reach an agreement, and you do not give up your right to a court hearing.

If the parties are successful in settling the dispute, the settlement must then be submitted to the judge for court approval. An approved settlement has the force and effect of a judgment.

THE HEARING

If settlement efforts fail or are considered by the judge to be inappropriate, the judge will conduct a hearing where both parties will tell their stories, present relevant papers and other exhibits, and have any witnesses testify. The hearing may take place on another day. The judge will first ask you to tell your side of the story and to present evidence and witnesses. Then, the defendant will have an opportunity to respond and to present witnesses. Each party should tell his or her story slowly and clearly. Each party should give the judge any documents while testifying. Do not interrupt. If you disagree, you will be given an opportunity to make that known. Both parties have the right to “cross-examine,” which means to ask questions of the other party’s witness.

You should not come to court on the hearing date assuming that if you win the case, the defendant will immediately pay any money that is owed.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the judge may not announce the decision immediately. Sometimes a judge will take a case “under advisement,” which means that the judge wants time to think about the case or to do some legal research. If the case is taken under advisement, you will be notified of the decision by mail. Each party will receive a copy of the judgment either at the end of the hearing or by mail. The judgment will contain the name of the winning party, the time allowed for appeal, the amount awarded in the judgment plus costs, any other action ordered by the court, and a statement that if the judgment is not satisfied, a disclosure hearing may be held at the request of either party. (See *“Collecting The Judgment through a Disclosure Hearing”* below).

APPEAL

The parties have thirty (30) days from the date of entry of the judgment to appeal a small claims case to the Superior Court. To appeal, the party must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of the District Court where the small claims case was heard. The fee for filing an appeal is \$150. A plaintiff may appeal only on questions of law and is not entitled to a new trial. Since the plaintiff who appeals does not get a new trial, you will want to order a transcript of the hearing in the District Court. The District Court clerk can assist you in ordering a transcript. A deposit for the transcript will have to be paid to the Judicial Branch Recording Division.

A defendant may appeal on questions of law or may request a new trial, this time in front of a jury. To request a jury trial, the defendant must briefly state the grounds of the appeal and demand a jury trial in writing on the notice of appeal form. If the defendant wants a jury trial, the defendant must pay an additional fee of \$300 to the Superior Court. The defendant must also file an affidavit with the notice of appeal, specifying that there is a genuine issue of material fact. Failure to make demand for jury trial with the accompanying affidavit constitutes a waiver of the right to jury trial.

COLLECTING THE JUDGMENT THROUGH A DISCLOSURE HEARING

If you win the case and the judge orders the defendant to pay money to you and if the defendant does not pay the judgment within 30 days, the most common manner of collecting the judgment is through a disclosure hearing.

The purpose of a disclosure hearing is for the winning party (now called “the judgment creditor”) to “disclose” the losing party (now called “the judgment debtor”). This means that the creditor will try to find out from the debtor what income and assets he or she has from which the judgment can be paid. The disclosure of income and assets is under oath in front of a judge. The disclosure law is Maine Revised Statutes, Title 14, sections 3120 - 3136.

REQUESTING A DISCLOSURE HEARING

First, obtain a *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* form from your local District Court. Inquire about the dates and times available for small claims disclosure hearings. Choose a date that will allow adequate time for service and filing, and enter that date on the form. Complete the form. The money amounts, the date of judgment and the docket number should all be taken directly from the *Notice of Judgment* form. Providing complete and correct information helps the court to properly process your case.

After you have made photocopies of the *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* form, you will need to serve the defendant. You can do so using one of the methods previously described on pages 6 and 7. Service must be made at least 7 days before the disclosure hearing.

When service is complete, **you must file the original** *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* form and proof of service with the court **within 20 days of the date of service and at least one week prior to the date of the disclosure hearing. Enclose a filing fee of \$15 per defendant.**

THE DISCLOSURE HEARING

At the disclosure hearing, you should be prepared to ask the debtor questions about the debtor's assets and income. The debtor will be placed under oath by the judge. You may present evidence to show that the debtor can pay the judgment. Either party may subpoena witnesses. The judge will determine whether the debtor should pay the entire amount at once or in installment payments, or whether property owned by the debtor should be turned over to you. A person who is awarded a money judgment is entitled to interest.

However, if the debtor's income or property is exempt under Maine law, the disclosure will be terminated. That means you will have to wait six months before you can bring the debtor back to court for another disclosure hearing. Examples of types of income that are exempt from court order include social security benefits, veteran's benefits and unemployment benefits. Other kinds of income and property are also exempt. A list of exempt properties is found in Maine Revised Statutes, Title 14, Section 4422.

IF THE CREDITOR OR DEBTOR FAILS TO APPEAR AT THE DISCLOSURE HEARING

If you, the creditor, fail to appear at the disclosure hearing, the disclosure is terminated. To terminate a disclosure means that you must wait six months before requesting another disclosure hearing. Each new disclosure hearing requires a new filing fee and service of the notice of disclosure on the debtor.

If the debtor fails to appear at the disclosure hearing, a civil order of arrest will be issued by the court upon the request of the creditor. If you want a civil order of arrest, you will have to file an affidavit with the court stating that you know of no valid reason for the non-appearance of the debtor.

The clerk's office has forms entitled "*Affidavit and Request for Civil Order of Arrest.*" The affidavit must also contain the present address of the debtor. The clerk will arrange for the arrest of the debtor, but you must pay the sheriff's office a fee for the arrest. This cost can be added to the amount of the judgment. The civil order of arrest directs the sheriff to arrest the debtor on a day that the court is in session and bring the debtor to court.

(The sheriff is not to take the person to jail nor is the sheriff to take the personal recognizance of the debtor.)

When the debtor is arrested and brought to the court, the clerk will immediately notify you to appear at court. If the disclosure hearing cannot take place (due to the unavailability of you, the creditor, or the judge or if the court is simply too busy), the “personal recognizance” of the debtor can be taken, i.e. the debtor is released and promises to appear in court on another date. If a debtor fails to appear in court after having been given a personal recognizance, a civil order of arrest will be issued again if you so request. A debtor who fails to appear for the disclosure or contempt hearing after being released upon the debtor’s personal recognizance commits a class E crime.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER COURT

If the debtor resides in a division other than the one in which the case was filed, the case will be transferred to the division where the debtor resides if you request a civil order of arrest. For example, if the small claims judgment was issued in the Portland court and the debtor failed to appear for the disclosure hearing and the debtor resides in Biddeford, the case will be transferred to Biddeford if the creditor wants a civil order of arrest. This is because a sheriff in Portland has no authority to arrest someone in Biddeford. This means that when the debtor is arrested in Biddeford, the sheriff will take the debtor to the Biddeford court and the creditor must go to the Biddeford court.

CONTEMPT

If the debtor is ordered to make payments on the judgment but does not, you can bring a motion for contempt. The clerk’s office has forms entitled “*Motion for Contempt.*” You must arrange for the filing and service of the contempt motion and contempt subpoena.

WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE

The parties should keep their own records of payment.

Maine District Courts

AUGUSTA: District VII (S. Kennebec)

(207) 287-8075

145 State Street, Augusta, ME 04330

BANGOR: District III (S. Penobscot)

(207) 941-3040

73 Hammond Street, Bangor, ME 04401

BATH/BRUNSWICK: District VI (Sagadahoc)

(207) 442-0200

147 New Meadows Road, Bath, ME 04530

BELFAST: District V (Waldo)

(207) 338-3107

103 Church Street, PO Box 382

Belfast, ME 04915-0382

BIDDEFORD: District X (E. York)

(207) 283-1147

25 Adams Street, Biddeford, ME 04005

BRIDGTON: District IX (N. Cumberland)

(207) 647-3535

Two Chase Common, Bridgton, ME 04009

CALAIS: District IV (N. Washington)

(207) 454-2055

382 South Street, Suite B, PO Box 929

Calais, ME 04619-0929

CARIBOU: District I (E. Aroostook)

(207) 493-3144

144 Sweden Street, Suite 104

Caribou, ME 04736

DOVER-FOXCROFT: District XIII (Piscataquis)

(207) 564-2240

163 East Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft, ME 04426

ELLSWORTH: District V (C. Hancock)

(207) 667-7141

50 State Street, Ellsworth ME 04605

FARMINGTON: District XII (Franklin)

(207) 778-8200

129 Main Street, Farmington, ME 04938

FORT KENT: District I (W. Aroostook)

(207) 834-5003

139 Market Street, PO Box 473

Fort Kent, ME 04743-0473

HOULTON: District II (S. Aroostook)

(207) 532-2147

PO Box 457, 25 School Street

Houlton, ME 04730-0457

LEWISTON: District VIII (S. Androscoggin)

(207) 795-4801

71 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, ME 04240

LINCOLN: District XIII (C. Penobscot)

(207) 794-8512

52 Main Street, Lincoln, ME 04457

MACHIAS: District IV (S. Washington)

(207) 255-3044

47 Court Street, PO Box 297

Machias, ME 04654-0297

MADAWASKA: District I (W. Aroostook)

(207) 728-4700

645 Main Street, PO Box 127,

Madawaska, ME 04756-0127

MILLINOCKET: District XIII (W. Penobscot)

(207) 723-4786

207 Penobscot Avenue, Millinocket, ME 04462

NEWPORT: District III (W. Penobscot)

(207) 368-5778

12 Water Street, Newport, ME 04953

PORTLAND: District IX (S. Cumberland)

(207) 822-4200

205 Newbury Street, PO Box 412

Portland, ME 04112-0412

PRESQUE ISLE: District II (C. Aroostook)

(207) 764-2055

27 Riverside Drive, PO Box 794

Presque Isle, ME 04769-0794

ROCKLAND: District VI (Knox)

(207) 596-2240

62 Union Street, Rockland, ME 04841

RUMFORD: District XI (N. Oxford)

(207) 364-7171

145 Congress Street

Rumford, ME 04276

SKOWHEGAN: District XII (Somerset)

(207) 474-9518

47 Court Street, P.O. Box 525

Skowhegan, ME 04976-0525

SOUTH PARIS: District XI (S. Oxford)

(207) 743-8942

26 Western Avenue, South Paris, ME 04281

SPRINGVALE: District X (W. York)

(207) 459-1400

447 Main Street, PO Box 95

Springvale, ME 04083-0095

WATERVILLE: District VII (N. Kennebec)

(207) 873-2103

18 Colby Street, PO Box 397

Waterville, ME 04903-0397

WISCASSET: District VI (Lincoln)

(207) 882-6363

32 High Street, P.O.Box 249

Wiscasset, ME 04578-0249

YORK: District X (S. York)

(207) 363-1230

11 Chases Pond Road, York, ME 03909

SHERIFF OFFICES

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

2 Turner Street, Auburn, ME 04210 • (207) 784-7361

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

26 Court Street, Suite 101, Houlton, ME 04730 • (207) 532-3471

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

36 County Way, Portland, ME 04102 • (207) 774-1444

FRANKLIN COUNTY

123 County Way, Farmington, ME 04938 • (207) 778-2680

HANCOCK COUNTY

50 State Street, Suite 10, Ellsworth, ME 04605 • (207) 667-7575

KENNEBEC COUNTY

125 State Street, Augusta, ME 04330 • (207) 623-3614

KNOX COUNTY

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